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IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST, A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, INDO-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND COREA, FOR THE YEAR 1889.

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The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 contains a carefully revised

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A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

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PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements,

AND A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A SPECIAL FEATURE. IN THIS PUBLICATION WILL BE A CHAPTER ON SPORT, (amended and corrected to date) dealing with almost every branch of the subject including RACING, CRICKET, ATHLETICS, AQUATICS, &c., &c., &c.

THE WINNERS OF ALL IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a *valuable medium* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1889 is Printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australasian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of

"THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PEDDER'S HILL, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 7th January, 1889

Intimations.

DAKIN

BROTHERS, DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, QUEEN'S ROAD.

DAKIN BROTHERS' LIME FRUIT CORDIAL.

THIS is a preparation of the best and purest Lime Juice, and it makes a most delicious cooling beverage entirely free from alcohol. It may be taken either by children or adults as the most wholesome and grateful drink for all seasons.

Sold in Quart Bottles.

(Telephone No. 60.)

Hongkong, 1st April, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD., Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S PATENT DESSICCATING OR DRYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is surcharged with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, 4th April 1889.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1889.

"ONLY ONCE MORE"

There must be a vast deal of superfluous money knocking round in the colony of Hongkong. Oh! don't be alarmed! we are not the lucky possessors—but that is not our fault. Now, sit back, get out your cheap Manila, order a whisky and soda, and—listen. The other day we received the prospectus of something that is called "The Jelubu Mining and Trading Company, Limited." What that something is we don't pretend to know; after we have spun this little yarn our numerous readers can reckon the affair up as they feel inclined. The "Jellybag" Company—that is our own pretty little wit and it has been duly copyrighted—has been incorporated under the *Indian Companies' Act of 1866*, whereby the liability of shareholders is limited. The prospectus doesn't say to what extent the liability is limited, but then—that is a mere matter of detail. Anything from Singapore is good enough for the nincompoops and clodhoppers of Hongkong, don't you know! Oh! yes. The capital of the "Jellybag" is only \$225,000, divided into 45,000 shares of \$5 each, payable \$3 per share on application and \$2 per share on allotment. That is all. Yes, we can safely assure our readers, that is all. Ah! by the way, here is a nice little inducement, a sugary little plum we had almost overlooked—"share warrants to bearer can be obtained in lieu of share certificates, thereby avoiding the necessity of transfer of shares." No robbing the public revenue there! oh! dear no! the promoters of the "Jellybag" ain't built that way. But let us proceed. Ten thousand fully paid up shares are to be taken by the vendors—who are the vendors, by the bye—in lieu of cash, and thirty-five thousand shares are offered to the public. Generous vendors, lucky public! And now we are introduced to the Directors, who are decidedly a nice lot of men—of their class. Th. Sobat, Esq., is a noteworthy individual in Singapore; we are constantly colliding against his name in connection with limited liability companies, and he is a merchant and partner in the eminent firm of Putticken & Co. Surely that record is good enough for anybody's money! There are three other gentlemen on the Board, all more or less known to name, one of the 'dauntless three' being a Chinese, Lee Keng Keat, Esq.—the style is that of the prospectus, not ours—and the last, but not the least, is that speculative leviathan, Mr. W. Buchanan Smith. Oh! yes, the *Panjon "Error" in this business*—fairly in it, as the music hall poets and Rope Company riggers elegantly and eloquently express this special state of affairs. The "Jellybag" possesses an imposing array of bankers, solicitors, auditors, and general sports, but we don't just at present feel disposed to give the entire crowd a free advertisement—and so we pass on to the next caravan.

What is this "Jellybag" Company, and who is running the show? Well, so far as the prospectus, so kindly forwarded to this office, goes, the whole concern would seem to concentrate in the person of our old friend Billy Dunman, otherwise "Smarty." Yes! William appears to have got some of the "johnnies" on toast this time. Enough of this stock exchange levity; let us to business. The Company is being formed for the purpose of acquiring the mining rights and property of the Jelubu Tin Mining Syndicate, Limited, in the state of Jelubu. We don't exactly

know where Jelubu may happen to be, but we are told on very good authority that the Syndicate above named acquired the valuable property for a period of 25 years, including the valuable although not undisturbed tin deposits, for the sum of \$12,000, and this wonderful concession they are willing to philanthropically hand over to an impoverished public—we leave off here for a moment in order to shed a silent tear—for the paltry return of \$15,000 in cash and \$30,000 in fully paid-up shares of the Company. How awfully good these Singapore speculators are—and how abnormally innocent. Wealys thought Billy Timman—as poor Fred Essex used to designate "Smarty" in the Malherbe affair in Shanghai—would strike oil somewhere, but our notion was that he would rise Phoenix-like—the simile is old and rusty, but it answers our purpose—as a leading light in the missionary world, for which his special attributes peculiarly fitted him. We are certainly very much mistaken in the once famous "jock"—but to err is human, etc., etc., as our late lamented friend Stiggins used to say.

We find this in the "Jellybag" prospectus:—Mr. W. Dunman, the manager of the Syndicate, when he first went to Jelubu to take charge of the concern, wrote with regard to the richness of the tin ground as follows:—

"The question which came to my mind on visiting the mines in Sunghei Ujong, and where there is still plenty of good land unopened, was, why does one take the trouble to go to Jelubu over a pass some 1,500 feet high and a distance of 23 miles? This is answered by the fact that on the Sunghei Ujong side of the range, the stratum of tin producing sand lies at a depth of 30 to 40 feet, requiring a lot of excavating and also pumping machinery; while on this side of the range the ore lies at a depth of from 5 to 7 feet and sometimes a bit deeper, so that the work is trifling in comparison, no pumps are necessary, and prospecting is much easier and surer; and, although provisions are much dearer, still on the system on which we are working, this actually adds to the profits of the concern."

Likewise this:—

"The town of Klawang, where the Collector of Jelubu resides, and which forms about the centre of the Syndicate's selections, is connected by a cart-road with Seremban, the Residence of Sunghei Ujong, the distance being 23 miles. From Seremban to Arang Arang, the sea-port of Sunghei Ujong, a railway is now under construction and after the railway will be opened, goods in transit from Singapore to Jelubu, and vice-versa, will occupy under two days."

"It is the intention of the Company to work the Mines on the well known 'labur lumpung' system, which has been so successfully practised lately by the Rawang Tin Mining Company and which is also already successfully introduced in Jelubu by other European Mine-Owners. This system secures to the Mine-Owner, with a proportional small outlay of Capital, a certain return of at least 10 per cent. on the tin produced and a profit of from 15 to 25 per cent. on opium, tobacco, cloths, provisions etc., supplied to the miners."

"Sufficient mines are now opened to admit 2,000 coolies to work, and taking the average production per man per annum only to 6 piculs tin, which is very moderate considering the richness of the ground in Jelubu, the Company may count upon turning out 12,000 piculs of tin during the first year's working."

Besides the profits to be made on working the Mines as above stated, the following sources of profit will be opened to the Company.

(a) The sale for cash payment and a royalty, of sub-concessions, entitling individuals or Companies to work part of the Company's lands; the fact of the Company's selections consisting of so many separate blocks greatly facilitates such sales.

(b) The purchase of tin and tin ore from such sub-concessionaires and other independent miners and the resale in Singapore or Europe.

(c) The supply of provisions, opium, tobacco, cloths, mining tools, etc., to sub-concessionaires and others.

"The Property comprises also a piece of land situated in the best part of the town of Klawang, on which a house for the Manager and Godowns are in course of construction."

We don't suppose for a moment that Mr. Dunman, when he first went to Jelubu to take charge of a business of which he could not possibly have known the most rudimentary detail, went down forty feet to find 'the stratum of tin-producing sand' but all this rubbish looks well in a prospectus where gulls are wanted, and no doubt it serves an end in the particular document now under review. It is not necessary to criticise the other stuff we have quoted; rubbish of that kind is self-convicting. It is nevertheless a great pity that the promoters did not secure some person to draft their prospectus who could write the English language grammatically. The business of this Tin Mining Company, however, it may be just as well to point out, is to be managed by Mr. W. Dunman, a 'capital fellow of infinite jest, a good clerk and in his bell day a better jockey (on board a Mongolian racer), a fair actor and a really pleasing amateur singer—but in Heaven's name, where did Billy Dunman acquire the knowledge and experience to manage the practical working of a tin mining company with a capital of a quarter of a million dollars? This game is much too thin—or rather it would be, so far as Hongkong is concerned, if at the present moment we had not in our midst a mad spirit of idiotic speculation which threatens to spread ruin and disaster throughout the colony.

It is reported that no fewer than twenty-nine thousand shares of this "Jellybag" company have been applied for from Hongkong; and also that business has actually been done, on shares not yet allotted, at as high as \$10 for \$2 paid-up shares. All this is, of course, pure nonsense, and it is sheer speculation and nothing more. Nobody in a sane state of mind would apply for these shares—on the face of the prospectus—as an investment; the applications simply represent an insane spirit of reckless gambling. If this Jelubu Mining and Trading Company, Limited, were really a good thing, the Singapore people would keep it to themselves; they have nothing to hope or fear from Hongkong, and running their show here is only a "feeler" at the weakness of the low and unprincipled gambling fraternity, who are ready to rush in anywhere where a shakedown is to be made or a quiet swindle perpetrated. The only influence the "Jellybag" Company can have on Hongkong will be taking away a considerable sum of money which might be very much better invested in any one of the numerous legitimate enterprises now under way

in our midst. Perhaps it may be selfish to grudge our Singapore friends this little windfall, in view of their disastrous ventures in Puntjoms, but they have played the game far too low down for Hongkong. The "Jellybag" enterprise won't stand critical investigation even on paper.

TELEGRAMS.

(From Straits Times.)

THE GREAT COMMONER.

LONDON, March 30th.

In the House of Commons, all the members being uncovered, Mr. W. H. Smith and Mr. Gladstone pronounced an eloquent panegyric on the late Mr. John Bright.

Mr. Justin McCarthy, in the absence of Mr. Parnell, said that Irishmen, whilst regretting Mr. Bright's secession from the Liberal cause, could not but recall the services rendered by him to Ireland, and join in the tribute to the memory of the great Englishman.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

CHIARINI'S CIRCUS has returned to Manila, after a successful tour through the Provinces.

We have to acknowledge receipt from the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs of the "Returns of Trade and Trade Reports for the year 1888."

M. JULIS SIMON recently declared French to be the most difficult language in which to talk nonsense. Yet it has been the diplomatic language of Europe for over a century.

MESSRS. Russell & Co. inform us that the E. and A. S. Co.'s steamer *Catterthun* left Port Darwin for this port on the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive on the 13th.

A MARK Lodge of St. John, No. 618, S.C., will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, this evening, at 8.30 for 9 o'clock precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

THIS morning Mr. Pollock sentenced an Irish sailor named Herlihy to a month's imprisonment for stealing a pair of earrings from a Chinese brothel. He said he took them "for a lark."

A REGULAR meeting of Perseverance Lodge, No. 1165, will be held in Freemasons' Hall, Zealand Street, on Tuesday, the 16th inst., at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely. Visiting brethren are cordially invited.

MANILA papers, during Lent, are in the habit of publishing whole sermons written by the local clergymen for the edification of the vast majority of shortsighted people who cannot see any thing except through a pair of ecclesiastical spectacles.

"FAUST" was repeated with great success at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, last night, by Miss Amy Sherwin's Opera Company, in the presence of Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon and a large audience. "La Sonnambula" is underlined for Thursday night. The box plan is now open at Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Limited.

THE *Avenir du Tonkin* notes that a vast traffic in oxen and buffaloes has sprung up in Hanoi. Within a short time, says our contemporary, the European merchants of the various cities of the Delta will be able to obtain their live stock in Hanoi, instead of repairing to the interior where their lives and property are constantly endangered.

THE following are the Orders of the Day for the meeting of the Sanitary Board, to be held to-morrow the 10th inst. at 4.15 p.m.:—

Letter from the Honourable Colonial Secretary, regarding site for an Epidemic Hospital.

Reports by the Inspector of Live Stock, regarding outbreak of disease among the cattle in the depot at Kennedytown in February last.

THE following choice little item appears in the *Bangkok Times* of the 30th ult. —We have to amend a new item in our issue of the 16th inst. and to state that the person therein referred to was not Mr. Heck, who, besides being of well known respectability, is a married man, and in every way incapable of the unseemly conduct which it lately became our duty to record in these columns.

CONSIDERING that the public are still interested in the Hongkong Steam Laundry Company, Limited, we cannot but think that the semi-private fashion in which the third ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, held on Saturday last, was conducted is much to be deprecated. No notice of the meeting was advertised in the newspapers and no intimation was given to the representatives of the press. A circular was doubtless sent to the shareholders on the register—whether that is sufficient to meet statutory requirements or the Company's Articles of Association we are unable to say—but the Directors are quite well aware that numbers of shares are held by persons in the colony who have not registered, but who would have done so had the meeting been properly advertised. It seems that there was a fair attendance, Messrs. E. L. Woodin and D. McCulloch representing the Board of Directors and the first named gentleman acting as chairman. The report showed that the rent from the Company's premises at Bowring for the past year, after paying interest on overdraft and all petty expenses, left a credit balance of about \$500. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. John Grant, the report and accounts were unanimously adopted. Messrs. A. Johnston and D. McCulloch were re-elected as Directors and Mr. S. J. Gower as auditor. Some discussion afterwards took place as to an offer that had been made to purchase the Company's property on behalf of a proposed local Furniture Manufacturing Company, but as the amount tendered was considered too low and the conditions of payment unsatisfactory, the offer was not entertained. The Directors were, however, empowered to continue negotiations, and to report progress to the shareholders if any further offer were made.

THE total amount of the Manila Customs in February 1889 was \$2611. The *Comercio* observes that there was an increase on previous returns, and that the greater movement in commercial transactions at the capital.

A RECENT English investigation shows that with men over 25 years of age the immoderate use of alcoholic beverages cuts off ten years from life. Also that occasional indulgence, if carried to excess, doubles diseases of the liver, quadruples diseases of the kidneys and greatly increases deaths from pneumonia, pleurisy and epilepsy.

THIS morning the head coolie in the Commissariat Department was again charged before Mr. Wodehouse with stealing a quantity of stores. Mr. Hastings, for the defence, called a coolie who stated that about a year ago Sergeant Tighe told the defendant to put the goods away, as they were over, and they were accordingly concealed. Mr. Hastings then asked that the case might be committed for trial, and it was accordingly remitted to the Supreme Court, bail being accepted.

THE following figures are given as the relative weight of men:—

Five feet and one inch should be 120 pounds.
Five feet two inches should be 126 pounds.
Five feet three inches should be 133 pounds.
Five feet four inches should be 140 pounds.
Five feet five inches should be 147 pounds.
Five feet six inches should be 154 pounds.
Five feet seven inches should be 161 pounds.
Five feet eight inches should be 168 pounds.
Five feet nine inches should be 175 pounds.
Five feet ten inches should be 182 pounds.
Five feet eleven inches should be 189 pounds.
Six feet should be 196 pounds.

THE Chinese question is being warmly discussed by the Manila Press. The immigration of Celestials into the Philippine Archipelago finds ready advocates in that section of the Manila community which is either directly or indirectly interested in Chinese residents, and is consequently not averse to their further immigration into the country. But the middle classes, the shop-keeping fraternity, and the native Philippine labourers of all kinds are decidedly antagonistic to the Chinese invasion of the Islands which has been slowly but surely taking place during the past few years. Opinions being equally divided on the subject, the Manila papers which have undertaken to represent them, have ranged themselves under the respective banners of Chinophobists and Chinophiles. *The Diario, Comercio, Union, Vox* and a couple of other organs are uniting in the battle they wage against each other on the advantages or disadvantages of Celestial immigration. While this is advocated by some of these journals on purely economic grounds, the others condemn it for moral and social reasons, religious considerations being often appealed to as an easy way of solving the problem. Meanwhile the Chinese current is steadily flowing into the Archipelago, and the time does not appear to be far distant when its numerous inhabitants will be intimately mixed up with the Celestial element, for better or for worse. That the Chinese excel the native inhabitants of the Philippines in energy and activity there cannot be the least doubt, but at the same time it must not be forgotten that our Celestial brother is essentially an uncivilised element. The Philippines under Chinese rule would be like one of the many dead-and-alive provinces of China, where life and commercial undertakings are at a standstill owing to the corrupt administration of the mandarin class. The Spanish element has somewhat leavened the Philippine masses; but, in the first place, the process of nationalisation has been very slow, and in the second, Spaniards do not seem to be very successful as colonisers. In order to prevent a Chinese invasion of the Philippines, we think the Archipelago should be, as it were, inoculated with elements sufficiently strong to either check the spread of the invasion, or assimilate the invaders, forcing them to assume a higher type of nationality and civilisation.

MESSRS. DAKIN BROS' EMPLOYEES.

At the Supreme Court this morning Mr. Justice Clarke, sitting in Summary Jurisdiction, heard the cases *Heighington v. Dakin Bros.* and *Heighington v. Watts*. The cases were taken separately. Mr. Webber appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Stokes represented the defendants. Mr. Webber, in opening the case, said that the plaintiff was engaged by Messrs. Dakin Bros., in London, last August, to come here as assistant clerk, for five years, at \$1,050 to begin with, and an annual increase of \$100. The agreement contained a clause under which Messrs. Dakin Bros. could terminate it by giving a month's salary and a free passage home. He came out in September, and continued to work for the Company until the 28th ult., when some difference arose between him and Mr. Watts, the manager, as to the length of time necessary for tiffin. In consequence of that Mr. Watts gave him his notice, and refused to pay the extra month's salary or the passage money. By consent between the parties the evidence in the case was agreed to be used in the second case in which Mr. Heighington claimed \$1,000 from Mr. Watts for illegal arrest and false imprisonment. Mr. Webber then called—

Thomas Gordon Heighington, the plaintiff, who said:—I became acquainted with Messrs. Dakin Bros. of China, Ltd., in London, and in August last signed an agreement to act as clerk and assistant to them, at a salary of \$1,050, and an increase of \$100 a year. I was to have rooms, and provide myself with board. I arrived in September, and superintended the fitting up of the establishment. About six weeks after my arrival Mr. Watts, the manager, arrived. The shop was opened informally in December. I had a room overhead, and took my meals at the Hongkong Hotel. My salary was paid until the end of February. I faithfully carried out my agreement, and attended to my duties, until March, being in the shop all the time except for a short time when I went to Amoy, at Mr. Dakin's order. I received letters from Mr. Dakin subsequently congratulating me on the success of my mission. I have never disobeyed or been insolent to Mr. Watts, nor has he complained to me at all. My hours were from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., with one hour for tiffin. In February the fire was altered, and the second

assistant and I arranged to leave at 6 p.m. alternately. Then Mr. Watts suggested that one should be there at 7 a.m., and this was done, an hour being then allowed for breakfast. I have never failed to carry out all orders, or been censured for unpunctuality. On the 28th March I went to the shop at nine o'clock, and left at three or four o'clock. During the day another assistant named Culligan drew my attention to a written notice, hung up fixing the times at which we were to go to tiffin, three-quarters of an hour being allowed each of us. Another assistant, named Napier, tore it down, but I posted it up again, and went in to see Mr. Watts. He said those were our hours, and when I protested he said "D-n you, you may protest—you'll have to do it." I then left the office. At one o'clock I went to tiffin, and stayed 55 minutes. On my return I resumed work, and between two and three o'clock Mr. Watts gave me notice. Mr. Watts takes over an hour to his tiffin. I cannot get my tiffin in less than an hour, and that had always been allowed until Mr. Watts altered it.

By Mr. Stokes—I tried for the post of manager in London, but afterwards agreed to come out as second. I did not say Mr. E. C. Ray, that I didn't think I should like Mr. Watts, Mr. Ray's brother in London told me Mr. E. C. Ray would help me, and he frequently did so. When Mr. Watts arrived I met him cordially. I did not say to him "Who the devil are you?" the first day, when he told me to put something away. I was salesman in the shop. He did not complain that I allowed the stock to run low. He has not complained that I have been over an hour at tiffin.

Mr. Stokes—You said you could not tiffin under fifty-five minutes?

Witness—No, I can't.

His Lordship—Fifty-five minutes is the quickest on record (laughter).

Witness continued:—I did occasionally have a smoke afterwards. When I went to see Mr. Watts about the notice I did not use violent language, calling him a liar of the worst kind, or a cad, or anything of that sort. I did not say I should take an hour, and take care the others did; I simply said I couldn't take my tiffin in less time. I was never insubordinate to him in business. He went out after the alteration, and on his return gave me my notice, and offered me my wages, but I refused to accept either. Next day Messrs. Sharp, Johnson and Stokes sent it to me. There was no visit row when he offered it the day before, but I refused to leave until I got an extra month's pay and a free passage, and he got frantic about it. He threatened to send for the police. Afterwards I met Detective sergeant Macdonald, and he advised me not to create a disturbance. I said I shouldn't think of doing, as I was careful not to prejudice my case. I went to my room to pack up, but when Mr. Watts told me to get out my things by six, I demurred. I asked permission to leave them there until next morning. With regard to the meal-times, Mr. Watts did not object to my taking an hour for breakfast, but objected to having only the quarters of an hour for tiffin, as I intended to go to Wanchai to board, and besides it is the universal rule, when taking meals outside, to have an hour.

John Wongsaid:—I was formerly employed in Messrs. Dakin's shop as book-keeper, at \$50 a month. I had been studying medicine in the Alice Memorial Hospital previously. Mr. Watts used to complain of mistakes, and "d-d" me. I left on the 2nd April. I never heard Mr. Watts swear at the plaintiff.

James Napier (who attempted to take the oath on Mr. Dyer Hall's head) was then called, and stated that he was employed by Messrs. Dakin. He remembered the dispute between the plaintiff and Mr. Watts, in which the former asked "Who the devil are you?" As far as he knew, the plaintiff had not neglected his work, or used insulting language to Mr. Watts. Witness tore down the notice about tiffin, and plaintiff put it up again, but erased his name from it. There was no "scene" in the subsequent interview.

By Mr. Stokes—I never heard the plaintiff call Mr. Watts an opprobrious name.

Daniel Culligan, another assistant, deposed that there had been any bad language used by the plaintiff in any conversation between him and Mr. Watts. He heard the last complaint that the plaintiff took an hour to tiffin. Witness previously thought they were good friends.

Mr. Stokes then briefly addressed the Court, after which he called.

Frank W. Watts, who stated:—I am manager for the defendant Company. I arrived on the 9th November. Plaintiff had arrived six weeks before to superintend the fitting-up of the shop. When I arrived I found things not in order, everything being jammed together. On one occasion I complained to him about invoices lying about, and he asked me "who are you?" and when I said I was the representative of the Company he made further unpleasant remarks. In November he refused to index the invoices, saying he was not a clerk, and also refused to dress a show-case. I told him in December that I wanted one of the assistants to stay on the premises, and left it to him to arrange it. I afterwards heard complaints that customers could not be served at night, and found two of the assistants at the Circus. On asking plaintiff the next day who should have been on duty he simply replied "Not me." Every order I gave him he either treated with derision or made some excuse for not complying with it. I studiously refrained from giving him any excuse for being insolent, and he was left to get on as best he could. In February I mentioned to the assistants that their hours for tiffin were very irregular and that they sometimes took from one o'clock to three. On one occasion I told the plaintiff that if he could not be more punctual voluntarily I should have to make a rule for it. On the 28th March I therefore wrote an order fixing the hours for each of them to go to tiffin, and allowed three-quarters of an hour. I myself and the long enough; in Calcutta, when I worked for over seven years for a month's salary was only half-an-hour. I did not intend that they should be limited to exactly forty-five minutes, but that they should be away only a reasonable time. About an hour after posting the notice the plaintiff came in and said that he would not obey the order, nor should any of the other assistants. He certainly did not say he had come to protest against the notice, nor did I say "D-n you, you may protest." I ordered him to go back to business, and afterwards feeling that his threat to coerce the other assistants was serious, I went to see Mr. W. H. Ray, and asked for a month's salary and a passage home at once. I said I had no power to do it, and he called me a cad. I ordered him to leave the office, and next morning, after seeing Mr. Ray again, I decided to dismiss him. I accordingly wrote out his notice. (Most of the succeeding evidence was entirely inaudible to the reporters). In the row which ensued, plaintiff threatened to knock me down, and after I had seen Mr. Ray I asked the police for protection. The Inspector promised to send a man down.

By Mr. Webber—The reason the other assistants did not hear the plaintiff's bad language was because he carefully lowered his voice, and spoke in a sort of concentrated passion. The Mr. Ray, I have spoken of as advising me is Mr. W. H. Ray. He is a shareholder in the Company, and signs the cheques. I do not know when the second

the ship arrived—I know it was some time after the plaintiff. I might have complained of the unfinished condition of the ship within twelve hours of my arrival. I do not remember anything that we met of the plaintiff as soon as possible. It is not a fact that we have lost money out here. I do not dispute the plaintiff in order to cut down expenses. Another man is coming out—I wrote for him in January. He is coming for \$2,000, whilst the plaintiff got \$1,600. Our takings at present more than cover our expenses.

Mr. Webber called for the cash books, but this was overruled.

The witness continued:—I don't recollect plaintiff doing me any good turns; he has done me several bad ones. When he came in to complain about the regulations for the time he did not speak temperately. When I wrote in January for a new man it had been decided to discharge the plaintiff.

By Mr. Stokes:—Our staff is being increased instead of reduced. Our man is now on his way out and another is expected to follow soon. The case was adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held in the company's office, D'Almeida Street, Singapore, on April 1st, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report and declaring a dividend. Mr. Theo. Sohio occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. Kerr, Hooper, Thompson, Purvis, Moses, McKerrow, M. Behr, Gault, Lyle, E. J. Nanton, Murray, Hilly, Rauch, Loh Lum and Low Kim Pong.

The Chairman said:—The accounts of the past year, which have been the prescribed time in your possession, will I suppose be considered satisfactory. They show that the total net premium earned during the year under review are about \$12,000 less than the premium earned the previous twelve months when higher rates existed. The result of the Company's work may I think be called good, the paid losses are \$90,000 less than those paid in the preceding year. The company has now been working for five years, during two of which it has experienced a state of things such as has seldom fallen to the lot of other companies engaged in insurance business in their earlier days. Not only have rates declined and competition of the keenest nature been encountered, but the company has been attacked in public papers at home, and distorted statements have been freely made as to its stability. These attacks have not been confined to our Company only, but nearly all the Eastern offices have had to undergo to some ordeal, but as they are older and stronger, and their financial position is better understood, these strictures have fallen upon them with less force than upon a younger company like ourselves. In reviewing the past five years, I would call your attention to the fact that we have grossed a total revenue in that time of over 2½ million dollars, of which about \$2,300,000 has been net premium alone; this represents no small earning power. Up to this our Company has been able to pay to its shareholders not less than 10 per cent. interest every year on the paid up capital, besides dividing other profits; this shows that even in exceptionally hard times, we are holding our own, as compared with other companies; this makes me confident that also in the future we shall be able to pay satisfactory returns to the shareholders. The subject of a reduction in the Head Office charges has been occupying the attention of the Board for some months, but sudden changes cannot be made in a double Company like ours, as everything that passes in the two Companies centres in the Head Office. It is not a question of the extra expenditure of \$2,000 per annum, which 1888 shows over 1887; it is whether the business warrants the money expended upon it as the business grows and extends, and it is extending. If you will bear in mind that the reduction in rates is by no means made up of the difference of about \$12,000 net premium between this year and last, it is easily conceivable that the cost of providing the extension cannot be of a retrograde character. Taking the gross premium received of the two Companies, Marine and Fire, in 1888, the figures exceeded \$700,000, and the necessity of careful supervision of business, local and foreign, cannot be deplorable to inexperienced hands. I trust that it will not be many years before the double Company grosses a million of dollars per annum. There is nothing particular to notice in the accounts; the London agency expenses will be much less in 1889, than in 1888, as under our arrangement with the late Agents, commission on the receipts was allowed to the end of the year. You will notice that our deposits have been increased by \$46,000 in 1888, and that our available funds at call, including these Bank deposits, are of the satisfactory proportion of nearly half of the whole assets of the Company, or say some \$4,000,000. Our mortgages have been re-valued by Mr. Crane during the past six months, and are pronounced thoroughly sound. With these remarks I beg to propose that the Report and Accounts be passed; should no shareholder have any particular question to ask.

The Report and accounts were duly passed. The retiring officers were all re-elected, which concluded the business of the meeting.—*Straits Times.*

LATE TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Brigadier General Sir William Lockhart succeeds General Sir C. H. Brownlow as Assistant Military Secretary at the War Office.

THE "FIRST LORD" OVERWORKED: Mr. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, is overworked, and has been advised by his doctors to rest from his Parliamentary duties.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

A notification from the Bank of England, announces that it will redeem the balance of unconverted 5 per cent. Consols when paying the half-yearly dividend on the 5th April.

A SAMOA BLUE BOOK.

A Blue Book on Samoa has been published, which shows that England and America have acted in accord throughout the Samoan affair. ENGLAND AND GERMANY ON SAMOA. Lord Salisbury, in a despatch to Sir Edward Malet, says that the statement made by Prince Bismarck that Germany and Great Britain were hand in hand in Samoa was misleading, and that regarding hostilities there, Great Britain was neutral and not answerable for the action of Germany.

HYPNOTISM IN SURGERY.

NOVEL PRODUCTION OF ANESTHESIA IN AN INJURED SWORD-SWALLOWER.

Hypnotism, since it was first launched upon the world by Mesmer about seventy years ago, has been investigated by even scientific men more in the light of the amusement which it affords than with any idea of finding anything of practical value in it that could be utilized for

the benefit of the human family. The single important exception to this statement is the experiment of M. Dantoni, who, by means of a current of air directed upon a patient, has caused the contractions which follow an attack of hysteria to disappear. In some cases there was a great modification of mental condition, and the attacks were warded off for days, and in some instances for weeks. Mesmer claimed that the hypnotic condition was induced by a power which he termed "animal magnetism," whereby he was able to overcome the nervous energy of a person and bring him entirely under his control. But it has been shown that this idea is fallacious, and that any one can bring on the hypnotic state provided the subject is a person whose constitutional structure is such as renders it subject to the peculiar influence.

Hypnotism was recently brought into prominence in a practical and useful light in this city by the experiments of Dr. Carlisle upon a human being, and undoubtedly other experts following in the same line will harness this subtle force and bring it under complete subjection to the human will, when it can be utilized to relieve the sufferings of humanity in many ways. Such a conclusion was suggested long ago by Prof. Hammond, but the practice of the art having been taken up by the mediums, clairvoyants and other quacks for the purpose of fleecing gullible people, it has not been given the attention that properly belongs to it by scientists.

Michael Malone, a humble gardener living in Flushing, L. I., is mainly responsible for the resurrection of hypnotism, and establishing it on a basis where it will compel the best medical thought to be expended upon it to develop its usefulness. He did not stumble upon it as a navigator does upon a new country, or an inventor upon a new idea; but it came entirely from his misfortune and suffering, and the boldness, courage and expertness of Dr. Carlisle. Malone is a young man, and has the reputation of being an expert amateur performer of sleight-of-hand and other tricks. Swords-swallowing was his favorite pastime. In order to add to the danger and interest of this trick, he substituted a fork for the sword, and carried it with him for use when suddenly called upon to display his expertness. Malone has a fondness for the cup that inebriates as well as cheers, and while under the influence of stimulant, in a country bar-room, he gave an exhibition of fork-swallowing. There was not any humbug about it this time. It was a genuine case of swallowing. The delusion was so perfect that the spectators were alarmed when the fork passed from view; no more so, however, than Malone himself, who, when he tried to withdraw the fork, found that it had passed out of his reach. After a short but tempestuous journey the fork was safely anchored in Malone's stomach. Malone consulted a physician and was told that there was a chance that the fork would become encysted in the stomach and give him no trouble, and he determined to wait developments. It was not a long wait. Inside of a week he was shut up like a jack-in-the-box, most of the time with cramps and convulsions. The abdomen became greatly swollen. A most dangerous complication lay in the fact that the esophagus was the seat of sudden and terrific muscular contractions, during which Malone was unable to breathe and was liable to die at any moment from suffocation.

Dr. Carlisle was called in consultation, advised an operation for the removal of the fork, and the patient was removed to St. Vincent's Hospital. The preliminary examination revealed a dangerous heart trouble, and so well defined that it precluded the use of ether or any other general anesthetic. This gave the case a hopeless aspect, and but for an unexpected development Malone would have been in his grave to-day. The usual combination of mirrors was used to deflect the light into the patient's throat, the larger one being held close to his face. The mirror was removed in less than a minute, and when the doctor handed to an assistant, he was greatly surprised at seeing the patient jump out of bed in a vigorous manner and follow the glass.

Dr. Carlisle had often assisted Prof. Hammond in his public exhibitions and knew what this incident meant. The patient was hypnotized, and it suggested to the astute surgeon the possibility of operating on Malone while in this state. The very boldness of the idea was encouraging to one of Dr. Carlisle's disposition, and he determined to try it. The patient seemed well and strong, and he was subjected to several tests. He smacked his lips over a piece of alum when told that it was sugar. He was told that a vase was a young woman, and he kissed it with more force than elegance. It was suggested that a knife was a candle, and his arm was raised without his knowing any sign of pain. When he was told to be a dagger and he stabbed an imaginary enemy several times in the heart. These and several other tests indicated that the hypnotic condition was perfect. He came out of it in about an hour and fell into a natural sleep.

The operation was performed on the following day—eleven days ago. He was brought into the hypnotic condition by holding a mirror close to his eyes for about thirty seconds and was completely under the surgeon's control.

"Now," said Dr. Carlisle to Malone, "you will have a long dream, full of bliss, happiness and enjoyment." A serene expression spread over the patient's face, and after being turned on his right side, an incision was made in the left side about an inch and a half from the costal margin, through the abdominal wall. Hooks were employed to open the wound, and the stomach was seen to be greatly distended. The times of the fork had already come through the stomach and rested upon the intestines. An opening was made into the stomach, using the fingers as a guide, and the fork, which had become covered with a thin membrane, was speedily removed. The patient bled freely, and it took a long time to pick up the arteries and to free the abdominal cavity from the blood and liquid which had escaped from the stomach. The aperture in the stomach was stitched to the abdominal wound as a precautionary measure, the condition of the esophagus indicating that it might be months before the patient could be fed through the mouth, and the patient could in this emergency be fed through the opening in the side.

During the operation the patient did not indicate that he felt any pain. His mind was kept in a pleasant mood by the suggestions of the surgeon, and when it was all over the surgeon said to him that he seemed to have had a good time, and he replied that he had never enjoyed himself better. His eyes were wide open most of the time, and he saw what was going on, but the simple suggestion of the surgeon rendered him incapable of associating pain and injury together, and made pleasure take the place of agony. The shock was greater than if ether had been used, but was finally overcome. The patient is in fair condition at present. He is fed regularly through the hole in his side, as the food taken naturally causes a spasm. This will pass away in time, and Malone will be as good as new.

The field opened up by this operation is limited, and will now be persistently investigated, and when hypnotism is better understood it is believed that it will take the place of anaesthetics in almost every operation. Every one can be put into a hypnotic state, it is confidently asserted, if the proper mental influence can be brought to bear, and experiments are now being conducted to find out what this influence must be. It certainly exists, and the man who finds the general law will see his name written higher than any of his fellows on the scroll where valuable discoveries are recorded.—*New York Curr. & Louis Globe Pioneer.*

THE CONFESSIONAL.

It is a lie—their Priests, their Pope, Their Saints, their all they fear or hope Are lies, and lies—there! through my door And ceiling, there! walls and floor, There, lies, they lie—shall still be hurled Till spite of them I reach the world!

You think Priests just and holy men! Before they put me in this den I was a human creature too, With flesh and blood like one of you, A girl that laughed in beauty's pride Like lilies in your world outside.

I had a lover—shame!—shame! This poor wretched body, grim and gaunt, Was kissed all over till it burned, By lips the truest, love's own turned His heart's own tint: one night they kissed My soul out in a burning mist.

So next day when the accustomed train Of things grew round my sense again, "That is sin," I said: and slow With downcast eyes to church I go, And pass to the confessional-chair, And tell the old mild father there.

But when I falter Beltran's name, "Ha!" quoth the father: "much I blame The sin; yet wherefore idly grieve? Despair not—strenuously retrieve! Nay, I will turn this love of thine To lawful love, almost divine."

"For he is young, and led astray, This Beltran, and he schemes, men say, To change the laws of church and state; So, thine should be an angel's fate. Who, ere, the thunder breaks, should roll Its cloud away and save his soul."

"For, when he lies upon thy breast, Thou mayst demand and he possessed Of all his plans, and next day steal To me, and all those plans reveal, That I—every priest, to purge His soul, may fast and use the scourge."

That father's beard was long and white, With love and truth his brow seemed bright; I went back all on fire with joy, And, that same evening, bade the boy Tell me, as lovers should, heart-free, Something to prove his love of me.

He told me what he would not tell: For hope of heaven or fear of hell; And I lay listening in such pride! And, soon as he had left my side, Tipped to the church by morning-light To save his soul in his despite.

I told the father all his schemes, Who were his comrades, what their dreams; "And now make haste," I said, "to pray The one spot from his soul away: To-night he comes, but not the same Will look!" At night he never came.

Next night, on the after-morn, I met with a strength new-born. The church was empty; something drew My steps into the street; I knew It led me to the market-place: Where, lo, on high, the father's face!

That horrible black scaffold dressed, That staped with black, God sink the rest! That had strapped back, that blinding vest, Those knotted hands and naked breast, Till near one busy hangman pressed, And, on the neck these arms caressed...

No part in aught they hope or fear! No heaven with such a hell—and here, No calm, no such space as pens My body in their worst of dens But shall bear God and man my cry, Lies—lies, again—and still, they lie!

Robert Browning.

THE WAYS OF AUTHORS.

Carlyle was one of the most painstaking of writers, almost every other word he wrote being erased and another put in its place. One day he visited the printer to urge him to push on with the work. "Why, sir," said the printer, "you are really so hard upon us with your corrections. They take up so much time, you see." Carlyle replied that he had been accustomed to that sort of thing; that he had had works printed in Scotland and—

"Yes, indeed, sir," interrupted the printer, "we are aware of that. We have a man here from Edinburgh, and when he took a bit of your copy he dropped it like a red-hot iron and cried out: 'Oh, preserve us! I have you got that man to print for? Goodness only knows when we shall be done with all his corrections.'"

The callousness of Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," about money matters was truly wonderful, even for a poet. One day, while paying a brewer's bill, he inadvertently handed the man two bank-notes rolled together instead of one. The brewer did not discover the error until next day, when he honestly returned the second note. As may be supposed, the worthy tradesman was considerably astonished at seeing Thomson pocket the note with supreme indifference and with the cool remark that he "could have gone on without it."

Samuel Rogers, the poet, was a very slow writer. One day several of his friends were talking about him, and one asked whether he had written anything lately. "Only a couplet," was his reply (this couplet being his celebrated epigram on Lord Dudley). "Only a couplet!" exclaimed Sydney Smith, who formed one of the party. "Why, what would you have! When Rogers produces a couplet he goes to bed, and the knocker is tied and straw is laid down, and that Mr. Rogers is as well as can be expected."

No author has been made the subject of more amusing anecdotes than Dumas the elder. The following is characteristic: On the morning of his daughter's wedding day Dumas said to his future son-in-law, with all the habitual affability for which he was famous: "Yes, I guarantee my daughter an income of 18,000 francs a year." The bridegroom, who was quite indifferent on the subject, his marriage being entirely one of affection, began protesting that his generous father-in-law was taking too much upon himself, when he was interrupted by his fiancée whispering: "Oh! let him be, let him be; he can well afford to pay the first month's instalment."

Co-day's Advertisements.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to send in their Bankers' Receipt and Letter of Allocation in exchange for Scrip, which is now ready for delivery.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers. Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [434]

PERSEVERANCE LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 1165.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., at 8.30 p.m. precisely. [435]

To-day's Advertisements.

ST. JOHN LODGE OF HONGKONG, No. 618, S.C.

A MARK LODGE will be held in FREEMASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, THIS EVENING, the 9th inst., at 8.30 for 9 O'CLOCK precisely. Visiting Brethren are cordially invited. Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [421]

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THE AMY SHERWIN, SEASON, Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir G. W. DES VŒUX, K.C.M.G., AND LADY DES VŒUX.

LAST WEEK AT HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, the 8th April, 1889, "SONNAMBULO."

SATURDAY, the 13th April, "BOHEMIAN GIRL."

MONDAY, the 15th April, FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE SEASON "TROVATORE."

Seats can be secured in advance for any night of the Season, at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, LD.

HUGO GORLITZ, Manager. Hongkong, 8th April, 1889. [428]

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK. The Company's Steamship

"PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO," Captain A. Benson, will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 13th inst., at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents. Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [437]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE.

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full; and the same will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

First-class Fares granted as follows:—To San Francisco.....\$200.00 To San Francisco and return.....\$350.00 available for 6 months.....\$25.00 To Liverpool.....\$25.00 To London.....\$35.00

To other European Ports at proportionate rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers of the Army, Navy, Civil Service and the Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on application.

Passengers by this line have the option of proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within one year will be allowed a discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent. Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [430]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. STEAMSHIP "MOGUL," FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 16th inst., will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecretary on or before the 16th inst., or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [413]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the STATUTORY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, No. 62, Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst., at 5 O'CLOCK P.M.

C. EWENS, General Manager. Hongkong, 9th April, 1889. [436]

MACAO ROTISSERIE, No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES AND SPIRITS, ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, Tiffin and Dinner to order.

MISS C. PALMER, Proprietress. [435]

MACAO ROTISSERIE, No. 2 & 4, RUA FORMOSA.

BEST BRANDS WINES AND SPIRITS, ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, Tiffin and Dinner to order.

MISS C. PALMER, Proprietress. [435]

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BEST BRANDS WINES AND SPIRITS, ENGLISH ALE AND PORTER, Tiffin and Dinner to order.

MISS C. PALMER, Proprietress. [435]

Consignees.

UNION LINE. NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "LANCET" Captain Dailey, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersecretary for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The Steamer is berthed at Kowloon and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersecretary on or before the 10th instant or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [416]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "JAPAN" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods are being landed at their risk into the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 9th instant, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Consignees are hereby informed, that all claims must be made immediately, as none will be entertained after the 8th instant.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd April, 1889. [410]

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. NOTICE.

FROM this date, and during the absence of Mr. JAS. B. COUGHTRIE from the Colony, Mr. GEORGE LOMER TOMLIN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

P. RYRIE, Chairman. Hongkong, 16th March, 1889. [341]

NOTICE. THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. JULES KEISER in our Firm ceased on the 28th February last.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co. Hongkong, 4th April, 1889. [417]

NOTICE. WE have this day opened a Branch of our establishment in Hongkong in the HONG OF SWEE CHEANG ENG, No. 24, Bonham Strand West, under the Management of Mr. ONG YEW TIN, who will sign for the Firm.

MALCAMPO & Co. Amoy, 16th March, 1889. [365]

NOTICE. WE have this day admitted Mr. REUBEN GUBBAY a PARTNER in our Firm.

BENJAMIN & DANBY. Hongkong, 1st April, 1889. [404]

Announcements.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION. NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

PAYMENT OF 6TH DIVIDEND. A 6TH DIVIDEND of 61%, on all claims against the Hongkong Branch of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, which have been approved by the Court of Chancery will be paid at the Offices of the NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED, on and after MONDAY, the 18th March next.

Creditors are requested to apply to the Bank for their Dividends and to produce the letter they hold from the Official Liquidator admitting their claims in order that the payment of the 6th Dividend may be endorsed thereon.

PAYMENT OF FINAL DIVIDEND IN ADVANCE UNDER DISCOUNT. THE Official Liquidator, by arrangement with the Assets Realisation Co., is prepared to pay in advance to Creditors willing to receive such payment, IN FULL DISCHARGE OF THEIR CLAIMS the Dividend of 5% payable in the year 1890, UNDER A DISCOUNT OF FIVE TWELFTHS PER CENT.

Creditors who are willing to accept payment of the Final Dividend, less discount as above are requested to communicate with the Undersecretary BEFORE THE END OF THE CURRENT MONTH.

E. W. RUTTER, Agent for the Official Liquidator, Oriental Bank Corporation, in Liq. 2, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 6th February, 1889. [176]

NOTICE. I HEREBY warn BUYERS of PRESERVES, SOY, &c., that of late several fraudulent imitations of my Brand CHY-LOONG has been offered for Sale and that no Goods will be genuine CHY-LOONG PRESERVES, unless the following Label is found on the boxes:—

CHY-LOONG, DEALER IN SWEETMEATS: Soy and All Kinds of Canton Preserves, No. 34, Old China Street.

An attempt has been made by a person in HONGKONG to palm off upon persons purchasing sweetmeats for Export an inferior article upon which he places my name in order to deceive those who may purchase, thereby injuring my former reputation. This is to inform my old customers that there has been no change made in my manufacture from the former ones and that my sweetmeats can be obtained at no other place than where it has been made for the past 50 years at No. 34, OLD CHINA STREET, Parties residing abroad should be particular when giving orders, to purchase of no others who bear my name as they are of inferior quality.

And on Casks my seal, CHY-LOONG, CANTON, with a ROOSTER will be found on the Corks.

I also beg to notify that I have no Agency in Hongkong, nor is anybody entrusted with the sale of my Goods there.

